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TRENGGANU.



Annual Medical and Sanitary Report For the Year 1931

BY

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TRENGGANU



TRENGGANU

Scale 14 Miles to 1 Inch

REFERENCE

Metalled Road

TRENGGANU

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1931.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) STAFF.

Dr. N. H. Harrison, Chief Medical Officer, proceeded on sick leave on 20th October. Dr. J. Portelly assumed duty as Acting Chief Medical Officer on 19th November.

Miss E. K. Chenhalls, Health Sister, returned to the S.S. service on 15th September. The post remained vacant.

The principal subordinate appointments are:—

I. Kuala Trengganu.

1. General Hospital:—

1 Dresser in charge.
1 Dresser grade II.
5 Dressers grade III.
3 Probationer Dressers.
1 Acting Maternity Nurse.
1 Steward.
1 Assistant Storekeeper.
3 Clerks.

2. Town Dispensary and Welfare Centre:—

1 Dresser Grade I.
1 Probationer Dresser.
1 Acting Maternity Nurse.

The Town Dispensary staff is also in charge of the Gaol Hospital and the Mental Hospital section of the Gaol.

3. Outdoor duties:—

1 Sanitary Inspector.
1 Vaccinator.

II. Kemaman Dispensary:—

1 Dresser Grade I.
1 Probationer Dresser.
1 Vaccinator.
1 Sanitary Inspector (employed by the Town Board.)

III. Besut Dispensary:—

1 Dresser Grade II.
1 Vaccinator.

IV. Dungun Dispensary:—

1 Dresser Grade II.
1 Vaccinator.

V. Kuala Brang Dispensary:—

1 Dresser (ungraded).

VI. Two temporary dispensaries:—

Two Probationer Dressers are in charge of Dispensaries which are transferred from one centre to another where permanent dispensaries are not available.

Of the above one Grade I and one Grade II Dressers are seconded from the Straits Settlements.

Two Probationer Dressers were sent to Singapore for the Dressers examination in December. They were both successful.

NOTE:—The Grading of Dressers in Trengganu is in accordance with a Scheme which follows that adopted by the Straits Settlements Government.

(b) LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH ENACTED DURING THE YEAR:—

No Legislation was passed but an enactment for the control of Deleterious Drugs was drafted. Drafts for two Enactments, namely "Mental Defectives" and "Public Health," are under consideration. Legislation regarding the registration of Dentists and Druggists and the use of Poisons is also contemplated.

(c) FINANCIAL.

The financial year of the Trengganu Government has hitherto been reckoned according to the Mohamadan Calendar. With the close of the year 1931 this system is being abolished.

The following figures represent amounts for the period from 1st Muharam 1350 (corresponding to 18th May 1931) up to the end of the year 1931.

Total Revenue (sale of medicines and Hospital fees) \$710.25.

Total expenditure \$48,947.33.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) GENERAL REMARKS.

Apart from an outbreak of Dysentery which occurred during August and September in the Manir District, no occurrence worthy of note is recorded. This outbreak which lasted about six weeks was characterised by a heavy mortality, 61 deaths having occurred amongst an estimated number of 200 cases. The origin of this sharp and localized outbreak could not be assigned to any definite cause.

The prevailing diseases treated, compared with the figures for the two previous years, are given below:—

DISEASES	1929	1930	1931
Yaws	3,390	3,386	2,601
Malaria	3,370	5,775	5,408
Fever unspecified	1,827	2,799	862
Beri Beri	1,297	915	1,181
Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites ..	1,802	2,894	3,539
Diseases of Respiratory System ..	1,431	1,437	1,357
Influenza	—	—	1,820

(I) *General Diseases.*

It will be seen from the above table that there is a tendency for the number of Yaws cases to diminish. At centres where treatment is available the prevalence of the disease is appreciably less. With regard to the Unspecified Fever figure it is probable that about half the cases were really Malaria. Cases of Influenza have as far as possible been excluded from the Unspecified Fever column and are placed under a separate heading. A considerable proportion of Respiratory Diseases can reasonably be assigned to Influenza, but the line of demarcation is difficult to draw. The rise in the number of Intestinal Parasites cases does not indicate an increase of incidence, which has always been high, but is due to the fact that more patients have come forward for treatment owing to anthelmintic treatment having been made more readily available.

(II) *Communicable Diseases.*

Mosquito or Insect-borne:—Naturally Malaria is the premier disease of this category. It may be said as a general statement that malaria is not so prevalent as it might

be. The number of deaths from "fever" is grossly over-estimated owing to the frequency with which "Demam" is given as the cause of death. Many deaths reported as due to "Fever" are not malaria at all. An attempt is being made to establish an "Anti Malaria Department" by training a few members of the present Medical staff who show an aptitude to the work. A tentative mosquito survey of a small area in Kuala Trengganu has been made and the results of the investigation have proved very successful in instilling keenness and interest in those chosen to carry out such work. It is hoped that such surveys, combined with an extensive school medical inspection, will enable the Department to form clear ideas as to the distribution of Malaria foci. As elsewhere it will probably be found that *Anopheles maculatus* is the main, if not the only, vector.

Infectious Diseases:—Dysentery is not nearly as common as one might deduce from the extremely unhygienic state of affairs which exists throughout Trengganu with regard to conservancy and water supplies. It is very remarkable that intestinal diseases are not really prevalent in the vast areas where the ground water level is very high, shallow unprotected wells form the water supply, and dejecta and refuse are constantly polluting such water supply. In addition to the epidemic at Manir there were 236 cases of Dysentery treated; 104 of these cases were definitely amoebic.

Enteric Fever:—Although figures do not represent with any degree of accuracy the actual incidence of enteric owing to the lack of facilities for diagnosis at the various out-stations, the real incidence cannot be very high, and the paradoxical conditions mentioned under Dysentery apply to Enteric Fever with even greater emphasis. During the year only 3 cases of Typhoid and 2 of Paratyphoid B were treated in hospital.

An outbreak of Influenza, mild in character, occurred during May and June, the incidence being heaviest in the Besut District. The usual epidemic at the onset of the North East monsoon appeared also this year. Complications were rare except amongst young children and infants in whom some cases of Broncho Pneumonia were noticed in Kuala Trengganu towards the close of the year.

Yaws:—Excellent results have been achieved in the control of Yaws by the liberal use of "Bismuth" injections at the various dispensaries. These injections are very popular, and it is no longer necessary to carry out any active propaganda or to make any effort with the object of inducing Yaws patients to come forward for treatment.

With regard to the Exanthemata only 8 cases of Chicken-pox and 11 cases of Measles were recorded as having applied for treatment. These figures are obviously of no value in estimating the prevalence of the diseases in question. It can, however, be asserted that no epidemic occurred.

(b) VITAL STATISTICS.

(1) *General Native Population.*—The enumeration at the 1931 Census revealed an increase in the population over the figures given in the previous Census (1921). This is contrary to expectations and to what occurred during the intercensal period 1911 - 1921. The 1931 Census figures are:—

Total Population	..	..	..	..	179,664
Increase over 1921 Census figure	..	..	..	..	16.85%
Total Population made up of Males	..	..	..	..	92,122
	Females	..	..	..	87,542
Population by Race	Malays	..	..	..	164,447
	Chinese	..	..	..	13,258
	Indians	..	..	..	1,308
	Europeans	..	..	..	33
	Eurasians	..	..	..	10
	Others	..	..	..	608

The "Malay" figure is made up of 80,297 males and 84,150 females. There is no such preponderance of females over males in any of the other races; in the case of the Chinese population there are 10,133 males but only 3,125 females.

During the year 12,113 persons entered the State and 12,967 persons emigrated.

Births. During the year there were 6,489 births registered of which 3,285 were males and 3,204 were females. The birth rate per mille per annum was 36.11.

Table showing Births according to Race.

Malay	Chinese	Indian	Japanese	Arab	Javanese	Others	Total
6,242	217	14	7	1	6	2	6,489

Deaths. 4,323 Deaths were registered during the year, giving a death rate per mille per annum of 24.06

The main causes of death were:—

Fever	..	..	..	2,525
Convulsions	..	..	..	730
Beri Beri	..	..	..	58
Bowel Diseases	..	..	..	203
Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	43
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	86
Old Age	..	..	..	254
Accidents	..	..	..	79
Other Causes	..	..	..	345

It is necessary to remark that inaccurate diagnosis, which is unavoidably so, accounts for the high "Fever" figure, which includes a large variety of conditions, a few being genuine Malaria.

Convulsions as cause of death is also an objectionable term, the meaning being merely symptomatic, but it must be accepted for want of a proper diagnosis when the death is reported to an Outstation Deputy Registrar. It is safe to ascribe to Malaria the majority of deaths from "Convulsion."

Apart from a certain degree of inaccuracy in the "Old Age" figure the remainder of the causes of deaths are more or less correct.

The following tables show:

Deaths according to Age.

Under 12 months	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—12 years	Adults	Total
1,469	213	116	417	2,108	4,323

Deaths according to Race.

Malay	Chinese	Indians	Japanese	Javanese	Arab	Others	Total
3,984	313	14	4	4	Nil.	4	4,323

Infant mortality.—There were 1,469 deaths of children under one year. As the number of births registered was 6,489 the Infant Mortality Rate was 226.38 per mille. This terrific figure shows an improvement on previous years, the Infant Mortality Rates for the three previous successive Mohammedan years having been 356.00, 355.45 and 337.53 respectively.

Registration of Births and Deaths has been compulsory since July 1926 when Enactment No. 4 of 1344 "Registration of Births and Deaths" was passed. Registration on the whole is quite reliable.

(2) *General European Population.*—No special remarks seem to be called for. The health of the European Population has been good generally. The majority of European Government Officials reside in Kuala Trengganu which is a healthy locality. No serious illness has been reported from other Europeans living on Mines and Estates, all in the Southern District of the State.

(3) *European Officials.*—The following table shows the Sick, Invaliding and Death Rates of European Officials:—

Total number of Officials resident	..	..	..	..	19
Average number resident	..	..	..	..	12
Total number on Sick List	..	..	..	..	8
Total number of days on Sick List	..	..	..	..	110
Average daily number on Sick List	..	..	..	..	0.3
Percentage of Sick to average number resident	..	..	..	..	66.6
Average number of days on Sick List for each patient	..	..	..	..	13.75
Average Sick time to each resident	..	..	..	..	9.1
Total number invalided	..	..	..	..	Nil
Percentage of Invalidings to total residents	..	..	..	..	Nil
Total deaths	..	..	..	..	Nil
Percentage of deaths to total residents	..	..	..	..	Nil
Percentage of deaths to total average number resident	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence	..	..	..	..	2

NOTE:—The higher number of days on Sick List and of figures calculated therefrom is accounted for by one case of accidental injury who was on the Sick List for 42 days.

A rare type of Spirillosis, akin to Rat-bite Fever, occurred in one European Official. It was presumably contracted by the Virus gaining entrance through leech bites.

(4) *Native Officials.*—The total number of attendances for treatment of Native Officials was 6,124, of which 1,897 cases were in the Police Force.

III. HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

(I) PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—Anti Malaria measures appear to be strongly indicated in several centres; no measures on a large scale are, however, possible at present. An attempt is being made to create an anti malaria staff but the limited means available render any such step difficult. Free distribution of Quinine is the only effective measure feasible; this is being carried out to the fullest possible extent.

Infectious diseases are not prevalent. Vaccination is compulsory. 9,485 Vaccinations were performed during the year. Four whole time Vaccinators are employed, one for each of the main Divisions of the State.

Ankylostomiasis is very prevalent. Free treatment of cases constitute the only measure possible and this is being carried out extensively by all the Dispensaries. 4,116 cases received anthelminthic treatment, 2,131 of which were Ankylostomiasis.

(II) GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.—In centres where a Town Board is in existence sewage and refuse disposal are organised by such Board, usually through a Contractor who undertakes the collection and disposal. The Sanitary Inspector usually supervises the process.

Water supply is derived either from wells or direct from a river where one is available.

Sanitary inspections are regularly carried out in two centres only, namely Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman, these being the only places where a Sanitary Inspector is stationed. In other centres sanitation is supervised by the Dresser in charge of the local Government Dispensary.

(III) SCHOOL HYGIENE.—This service is very poorly developed owing to shortness of staff. It is intended to put School Medical Inspection on a sounder basis as a first step. Sanitary conditions in most of the schools are very defective. At present very little can be done to improve matters in Government Schools of which there are 22 in the State with a total number of 2,379 pupils. 60 of these are girls but there are no exclusive Girl Schools in Trengganu. Sanitation in privately owned schools is likewise defective on the whole, but improvements have in some cases been effected.

(IV) LABOUR CONDITIONS.—Trengganu is a State where rubber cultivation was never extensively undertaken. There is one fairly large rubber Estate where an organised labour force is employed. There are two tin mining and two iron mining concerns which employ labour on a considerable scale. At the close of the year the total labour force in the above mentioned concerns was 2,450 but the average figure for the year is considerably larger; the Monsoon weather condition prevailing towards the end of the year precluded any activity on the Mines owing to the difficulty of shipping the ore. All figures quoted are naturally far below the average for normal trade conditions.

Returns are received regularly every month from Employers of Labour and periodical inspections are carried out as far as possible. There has been a general improvement in health conditions in all cases.

(V) HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.—Very little is possible at present with a view to improving the Housing conditions in Kuala Trengganu and other centres where brick houses exist; overcrowding prevails in some such houses. With regard to Town Planning an attempt is being made at Kemaman to establish a lay out for new buildings. A scheme embodying a satisfactory lay out is in existence for Kampong Bahru on the out-skirts of Kuala Trengganu. The realization of schemes of this nature is bound to be slow under the prevailing conditions.

(VI) FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE.—Apart from supervision of markets which is efficiently maintained by the Sanitary Staff, control of food supplies is carried out in a somewhat primitive fashion. Legislation authorising seizure of unsound food is being contemplated.

Beri Beri tends to be prevalent early in the year after the North East Monsoon, but this malady shows a tendency to a gradual diminution.

IV. PORT HEALTH WORK.

No activity for this branch of Preventive Work was called for during the year.

V. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There is a fully equipped Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinic at Kuala Trengganu. This Clinic is a very popular institution and a great deal of useful work was performed during the year. The following is a resume of the work done at the Clinic:

Ante-natal	New cases	86	Attendances	121
Infants under 1 year	„ „	74	„	311
Children 1 - 6 years	„ „	589	„	770
Children over 6 years	„ „	299	„	305
Adult women	„ „	970	„	1423
		—		—
Total ..	2,018			2,935

In addition there were 487 school children referred to the Clinic for treatment. They attended 1,141 times.

The above figure of 970 (Adult new cases) is made up of:

500	Malays
460	Chinese
3	Indians
7	Others

showing a preponderance of Malay women attending.

There were also 266 primary vaccinations of infants performed at the Clinic.

The Maternity Nurse attached to the Welfare Centre conducted 130 District Labours and paid 1,313 Home visits.

VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

(I) HOSPITALS.—There is one fully equipped hospital in Kuala Trengganu, having nine wards with a total accommodation for 156 patients. One of the wards is for "general female" use and one is a Maternity Ward complete with labour room and with two 2nd Class Wardlets attached. Of the remaining wards one is reserved for Lepers and one for Tuberculosis. The following figures refer to the Kuala Trengganu Hospital:

Total number of admissions	..	..	..	..	1,949
Number of Malays admitted	..	..	..	..	790
Number of Females admitted	..	..	..	..	200
Number of Deaths in Hospital	..	..	..	..	77
Number of Labours in Maternity Ward	..	..	..	..	26
Number Major Operations performed	..	..	..	..	21
Number of Minor Operations performed (including dental extractions)	..	..	..	..	130
Number of Deaths from, or immediately after, Major Operations	..	..	..	..	Nil
Highest number of patients in Hospital (on 5.6.31)	..	..	..	..	189
Lowest number of patients in Hospital (on 15.12.31)	..	..	..	..	102
Average daily cost of diet per patient	..	..	..	..	18.99 cts.

Details of cases treated in hospital are given in Appendix A at the end of this report.

The Hospital Laboratory at which are examined also certain specimens sent by the Town Dispensary and other sources, performed the following:

Blood.

Microscopical Examinations	..	1713 (220 Positive Malaria)
Total or Differential counts	..	12
Sugar estimations	..	20
Khan Tests	..	544 (170 full positive 80 partial positive)
Agglutination Tests	..	12 (1 positive Typhoid dilution 1 in 125)

Sputum.

Microscopical Examinations	..	381 (40 positive T.B.)
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Pus.

Microscopical Examinations	..	12
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Nasal smear.

Microscopical Examinations	..	6 (1 positive Leprosy)
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Faeces.

Microscopical Examinations	..	2410	(338 positive)	Ancylostoma
(a) for Ova or Parasites		1,082	„	Ascaris
		958	„	Tricocephalus
		22	„	Oxyuris
		37	„	Distoma
		1	„	Clonorchis
		1	„	Dipylidium
		46	„	Ent. hystolytica)
(b) for T.B.	..	4	(2 positive T.B.)	

Urine.

Microscopical Examinations	..	161
Chemical Examinations	..	913

(II) DISPENSARIES.—There is a permanent Government Dispensary at each of the following centres—Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman, Besut, Dungun and Kuala Brang; the Hospital at Kuala Trengganu also has an out-door dispensary; in addition there are two temporary dispensaries, the Dressers in charge of which travel about from place to place.

The following table gives a resume of the work done by the dispensaries:

Kuala Trengganu Town	..	..	..	12,610	Attendances
Kemaman	..	..	..	18,149	„
Besut	..	..	..	14,735	„
Dungun	..	..	..	5,431	„
Kuala Brang	..	..	..	7,503	„
Kuala Trengganu Hospital Out-door Dept.	..	..	..	6,806	„
Temporary Dispensary.—North (since May)	..	..	..	3,692	„
—South (since Oct.)	..	..	..	1,206	„
Grand Total	..	..	..	70,132	„

All Rural Police Stations keep a small stock of simple medicines for distribution to the Kampong Population. The demand for such remedies as Quinine, antiseptic ointments and lotions, etc. is on the increase.

VII. PRISONS AND ASYLUMS.

(1) PRISONS.—A dispensary and a small eight-bedded ward serve the Kuala Trengganu Prison with all the medical attention which may have to be bestowed on the inmates of the Prison. There is no hospital accommodation for female prisoners, but these are generally very few. 83 admissions to the Prison Hospital are recorded; one death from Beri Beri occurred. The Prison Dispensary treated 353 out-patients (prisoners) during the year; they attended 2,154 times.

(II) ASYLUMS.—There is no separate Asylum for any condition in Trengganu; thus Lepers are looked after in a small ward in the General Hospital, and mentally deranged persons are confined in cells within the prison compound. This deplorable state of affairs has been commented upon on every occasion possible; no further remarks will be made in this report. The following figures refer to the "Mental Section" of the Prison:

Remained at end 1930.	Males	18	Females	2	Total	20
Admitted during the year	„	16	„	3	„	19
Total treated	„	34	„	5	„	39
Discharged or Transferred	„	14	„	3	„	17
Died	„	3	„	—	„	3
Remaining at end of year	„	17	„	2	„	19

VIII. METEOROLOGY.

Readings recorded by instruments installed at the Kuala Trengganu Hospital showed that:

The highest temperature was 97.00°F. on 23rd April and 8th May.

The lowest temperature was 69.00°F. on 1st December.

The month with highest rainfall was October (33.05 inches).

The highest rainfall in 24 hours was 16.24 inches on 28th October.

The Total rainfall for the year was 130.98 inches.

APPENDIX A.

DISEASE	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Yearly Total		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931
		Admissions	Deaths		
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.					
1. Enteric Group:—					
(a) Typhoid Fever	—	3	1	3	1
(b) Paratyphoid A.	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Paratyphoid B.	—	2	—	2	—
2. Malaria:—					
(a) Tertian	1	14	—	15	—
(b) Quartan	2	18	—	20	—
(c) Aestivo Autumnal	—	77	5	77	—
(d) Cachexia	26	449	9	475	4
(e) Blackwater	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Fever unspecified	—	2	—	2	—
3. Measles:—	—	1	—	1	—
4. Tetanus:—	—	1	1	1	—
5. Diphtheria:— ..	—	115	—	115	3
6. Influenza:—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Mumps:—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Dysentery:—					
(a) Amoebic	2	27	4	29	—
(b) Bacillary	1	3	3	4	2
(c) Undefined or due to other causes	—	4	—	4	—
9. Leprosy:—	3	4	—	7	5
10. Other Epidemic Diseases:—					
(a) Varicella	—	1	—	1	—
(b) Yaws	30	308	2	338	37
11. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal	8	31	10	39	10
12. Syphilis:—					
(a) Primary	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Secondary	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Tertiary	4	46	—	50	3
13. Soft Chancre:—	—	3	—	3	—
14. A. Gonorrhoea & its complications	4	52	—	56	1
B. Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia ..	—	4	—	4	—
C. Gonorrhoeal Arthritis ..	—	10	—	10	—
II.—General Diseases not mentioned above					
15. Tumours	1	11	1	12	2
16. Acute Rheumatism	—	13	—	13	1
17. Chronic Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—
18. Beri Beri	15	170	18	185	10
19. Diabetes	—	1	—	1	—
<i>Carried over ..</i>	97	1,370	54	1,467	79

DISEASE	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Yearly Total		Total Treated Cases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931
		Admissions	Deaths		
<i>Brought forward</i> ..	97	1,370	54	1,467	79
20. Anaemia					
(a) Pernicious	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other Anaemias and Chlo- rosis	—	8	—	8	—
21. Septicaemia	—	3	3	3	—
III.—Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of senses.					
22. Apoplexy	—	2	—	2	—
23. Paralysis					
(a) Hemiplegia	1	4	—	5	3
24. Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—
25. Myelitis	—	1	1	1	—
26. Infantile Convulsions	—	1	1	1	—
27. Hysteria	—	1	—	1	—
28. Other forms of Mental Alienation	—	2	—	2	—
29. Affections of the Organs of Vision					
(a) Conjunctivitis	—	29	—	29	1
(b) Other affections of the Eye	2	6	—	8	—
30. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus					
(a) Otitis Media	—	2	—	2	—
(b) Mastoiditis	—	4	1	4	—
IV.—Affections of the Circulatory System.					
31. Diseases of the Heart:—					
(a) Vulvular	2	6	2	8	1
(b) Myocarditis	—	1	1	1	—
32. Diseases of the Veins:—					
Haemorrhoids	1	1	—	2	—
33. Diseases of the Lymphatic System:—					
Lymphangitis	—	1	—	1	—
Lymphadenitis, Bubo, (non spe- cific)	—	4	—	4	—
V.—Affections of the Respiratory System.					
34. Bronchitis	3	26	—	29	1
35. Pneumonia	2	4	14	6	—
36. Pleurisy, Empyema	1	1	9	2	1
37. Asthma	—	10	—	10	2
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System.					
38. Diseases of teeth or gums, Caries Pyorrhoea, etc.	—	8	—	8	1
<i>Carried over</i> ..	109	1,495	67	1,604	89

DISEASE	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Yearly Total		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931
		Admissions	Deaths		
<i>Brought forward</i> ..	109	1,495	67	1,604	89
39. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils:—					
Tonsillitis	—	1	—	1	—
40. Affections of the Stomach:—					
Gastritis	—	1	1	1	—
Dyspepsia	—	20	—	20	2
41. Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	—	2	1	2	—
42. Diarrhoea and Enteritis 2 years and over	—	15	—	15	—
43. Duodenal Ulcer	—	1	1	1	—
44. Ankylostomiasis	—	14	—	14	—
45. Ascarasis	2	33	—	35	1
46. Appendicitis	—	3	—	3	1
47. Hernia	—	7	—	7	1
48. Peritonitis	—	1	1	1	—
49. Liver Abscess	—	2	—	2	—
50. Cholecystitis	—	1	—	1	—
VII.—Diseases of the Genitourinary System (Non Venereal).					
51. Nephritis	4	7	2	11	1
52. Cystitis	—	1	—	1	—
53. Diseases of the Urethra:—					
(a) Stricture	—	6	—	6	—
(b) Other	—	2	—	2	—
54. Hydrocele	—	4	—	4	—
55. Ovarian Cyst	—	3	—	3	1
56. Dysmenorrhoea	—	2	—	2	—
57. Salpingitis	—	3	—	3	—
58. Vesico Vaginal Fistula	—	1	—	1	1
VIII.—Puerperal State.					
59. Normal Labour	1	25	—	26	—
60. Accidents of Pregnancy	—	3	—	3	1
61. Puerperal Haemorrhage	—	5	—	5	—
IX.—Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.					
62. Gangrene	—	1	—	1	—
Carbuncle	—	2	—	2	—
63. Abscess	—	26	—	26	1
Whitlow	—	1	—	1	—
Cellulitis	—	3	—	3	—
<i>Carried over</i> ..	116	1,691	73	1,807	99

DISEASE	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Yearly Total		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931
		Admissions	Deaths		
<i>Brought forward</i> ..	116	1,691	73	1,807	99
64. A. Tinea	—	4	—	4	—
B. Scabies	—	2	—	2	—
65. Other Diseases of the Skin:—					
Urticaria	—	2	—	2	—
Eczema	—	9	—	9	—
Herpes	—	2	—	2	—
Dermatitis	1	6	—	7	1
Ulcer	13	155	—	168	13
X.—Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculosis).					
66. Osteitis	—	2	—	2	—
67. Synovitis	—	2	—	2	—
XI.—Diseases of Infancy.					
68. Marasmus	—	2	1	2	—
XII.—Affections of Old Age.					
69. Senility	—	3	2	3	1
XIII.—Affections produced by external causes.					
70. Food Poisoning	—	4	—	4	—
71. Insect bite	—	2	—	2	—
72. Suicide by Hanging	—	1	1	1	—
73. Burns (by fire)	1	5	—	6	—
74. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments)	2	123	1	125	1
75. Wounds (by fire arms) ..	—	3	—	3	—
76. Wounds (crushing, e.g. railway accidents)	1	—	—	1	—
77. Injuries inflicted by animals, bites, kicks etc.	—	1	—	1	—
78. A. Sprain	—	6	—	6	—
B. Fracture	1	6	—	7	1
XIV.—Ill Defined Diseases.					
79. Ascites	—	1	—	1	1
	TOTALS	135	2,032	78	2,167
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N.B.—Of the above figures 83 Admissions and 1 Death occurred at the Prison Hospital, Kuala Trengganu.

